Read "IRS vs. Summers," page 723. "Once-a-month withholding is illegal!" says the Internal Revenue Service. Write your Congressmen to legalize this method of dramatizing the high taxes employes are paying.

Human Events

YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX No. 38 September 22, 1962 Section 1 — News

CUBA: *A 'deal' with Khrushchev?* .....(711)

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A "Deal" on Cuba? Despite the President's frantic efforts to clamp the lid on Khrushchev's Kremlinizing of Cuba, the Caribbean crisis continues to boil over. While Administration forces charge the Republicans with playing politics, it is the Democrats who have actually thrust this grave situation into the center arena of the election campaign in November.

Last week a new book, *Inside the New Frontier*, authored by Senator Vance Hartke (D.-Ind.), chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee for the fall elections, was placed on the newsstands. In his book the Indiana Senator, who has claimed that the Democrats would campaign on foreign policy, blames former Central Intelligence Agency chief Allen Dulles for the Bay of Pigs fiasco in April, 1961.

While few doubt that the CIA deserves some blame, the major responsibility, it is now generally accepted, lay with President Kennedy, who failed to supply the invasion force with the necessary US airpower recommended by the military.

While UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson and Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, have been charged with influencing Kennedy's decision, it now develops that Soviet Premier Khrushchev may also have had a strategic role in the President's action in calling off the air support.

Senator Kenneth Keating (R.-N.Y.) inserted into the *Congressional Record* last week a recent column, penned by the usually reliable Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, which shed some light on this. Said the Allen-Scott column: "Khrushchev sent a blunt note to President Kennedy in April, 1961, threatening West Berlin if the United States used troops against Cuba . . . A Congressional source, who knows the whole story about the note, says that it scared McGeorge Bundy, the chief foreign policy adviser in the White House, into prevailing on the President to call off US air strikes planned to help the Cuban rebels bomb out Castro's air force on the invasion eve. This could explain why such a note was not made public—because it made Americans begin to think what *quid pro quo* guides our foreign policy."

From this and other reports stems Keating's recent charge that there may be a new "deal" cooking in the present crisis in which both Cuba and Berlin are once again linked.

This opinion has been strengthened by the fact that the Administration recently sent Bundy on a special mission to Europe regarding our national security. Bundy has reportedly told friends he favors a "deal" on Berlin and Cuba.

This time, however, any such deal seems to have been put right out in the open by Khrushchev himself. Last week the Soviet Premier delivered a thunderbolt from Moscow claiming Russia would lay off Berlin—until after the elections—but that the United States must take a hands-off attitude on Cuba or trigger a nuclear holocaust.

Whatever the truth in the "deal" arrangement, it is apparent that the President has taken no action so far in the Cuban situation. The shroud of secrecy which the Administration has thrown over Soviet activities in Cuba has also shaken congressional confidence.

Senator John G. Tower (R.-Tex.) has charged that Kennedy is acting in a "craven" manner. Senator Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) recently stated: "I have reason to believe . . . that the situation in Cuba is even more grave than has yet been indicated to the American people." The Senator then proceeded to detail a massive shipment to Castro of Soviet weapons.

Dodd also remarked—contradicting the President, who claims the weapons are defensive—that these arms "are now being transhipped through clandestine routes, to Castroite movements in other Latin American countries." Dodd's information comes largely from Latin American and US intelligence personnel who have recently given secret testimony behind the closed doors of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Primaries: While the popular press claims the recent primaries resulted in a victory for "moderation," conservatives actually made an impressive showing in many key states:

New Hampshire—The significant outcome in the Granite State primary was that the two staunch conservative candidates for the GOP Senatorial nomination—Doloris Bridges, widow of the late Senator Styles Bridges, and incumbent Maurice Murphy,

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interim appointee to Bridges' seat—together received more votes than their two opponents—Representatives Perkins Bass and Chester Merrow. Mrs. Bridges received 29,298 votes and Murphy 24,205, for a total of 53,503.

Opposing them, Representative Bass, the apparent winner, garnered 31,043 votes, while ultra-liberal Representative Merrow ran a poor fourth with 14,438 votes, for a combined total of 45,581 or about 8,000 fewer than the outspoken conservatives. Bass, incidentally, although called a "modern Republican" by the press, actually has a far more conservative voting record than this suggests; his ACA rating is 80 per cent conservative. Ten-term Representative Merrow is the most liberal GOP House member, with an ACA rating of only 26.

Nominated by the Republicans to fill the seat Merrow gave up to run for the Senate is Louis C. Wyman, militant anti-Communist conservative who was State Attorney General, 1953 to 1961.

Washington—Richard G. Christensen, a conservative Lutheran clergyman who was only six years old when Warren Magnuson began his congressional career 25 years ago, won the GOP nomination in the Senatorial primary. Christensen is another Goldwater-type conservative.

Edgar Eisenhower, Ike's very conservative brother, who is a trustee for the Americans for Constitutional Action, said about Christensen: "For over 30 years, I have wanted the opportunity to vote for a man for public office in this state who believes in America . . . I heartily endorse and recommend to you that man—Richard G. Christensen."

Wisconsin—After a five-year slump, Wisconsin's Republican party is demonstrating a powerful resurgence. The total vote cast for candidates in Republican primary contests far surpassed those cast in Democratic races. And, aside from "modern Republican" Senator Alexander Wiley, the new Republicans are all staunch conservatives.

In a record off-year primary vote, Goldwater conservative Philip G. "Buz" Kuehn won the GOP nod (over a liberal Republican) to oppose State Attorney General John Reynolds for Governor. The total Republican vote in the gubernatorial primary was 432,444, while Democratic candidates received only 169,000. The same situation arose in the Senatorial primaries. Here the Republican vote totaled 370,000; the Democratic vote, 147,000.

Running unopposed for renomination in the 1st District, incumbent Representative Henry Schadeberg (ACA rating: 100) received 8,000 more votes than the three Democrats combined. In another congressional race, hard-fighting conservative Ivan Kindschi was nominated to oppose *Liberal Papers* sponsor, Democratic Representative Robert Kastenmeier. Kindschi is thought to have an excellent chance of unseating the incumbent liberal.

New York—In another conservative victory, William T. "Cadillac" Smith scored an upset in the New York primary on September 6. He defeated the incumbent in the fight for the GOP nomination for State Senator from the 49th District. The area (around Elmira) is staunchly Republican and nomination almost guarantees election.

Smith, a farmer from Big Flats, made headlines last year when he boasted his Cadillac was bought with government subsidies he received for not growing crops. He used this car to travel to Washington to point up the waste in the federal farm program. He ran on an anti-Kennedy-Freeman platform.

Foreign Aid: The Kennedy Administration, alarmed at the rising chorus of cries against foreign giveaways coming from lawmakers, has pulled out all stops to bulldoze a $4.8 billion appropriations bill through Congress. Administration witnesses before Senate and House committees have continually warned of the "dire consequences" of a cut in foreign aid funds. A House vote on the appropriations bill is scheduled for September 20.

Despite Administration arm-twisting, however, government officials fear the worst setback in foreign aid appropriations in 15 years. Senate and House lawmakers apparently have taken to heart a Gallup poll in August which listed "too much foreign aid" as a key factor contributing to Kennedy's decline in popularity. A noticeable silence has descended upon congressmen who in the past have been vociferous aid proponents.

What has irked many members of Congress is the Administration's argument that foreign aid money will help in shoring up the military defenses of our allies. This argument flies in the face of statements by Vice President Lyndon Johnson, who just recently toured the Middle East and Europe.

On his return, Johnson said the United States was actually shifting its foreign aid from defense support grants to economic handouts. While Iran, for example, will receive additional economic aid from the US, the Shah estimates that US cuts in military grants for his country will trim his small army by 205,000 *men, although his country borders the Soviet Union and is continually threatened by neighboring Iraq.*

Moreover, Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) points out that foreign aid money will go to anti-Western countries like Indonesia, Algeria and Egypt. Gross also stated that funds will help the Peace Corps hire "social anthropologists."

Latin American expert Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Columbia, Cuba and Argentina, told the Senate Appropriations Committee that while the US is planning to plunge $10 billion in Latin America through the Alliance for Progress program, Latin American nationals have *transferred* more than this amount from Latin America to other continents in the past few years.

Compulsory Unionism: As expected, the Administration's special "Taylor board," mediating a labor-management dispute in the aerospace industry, has come across for Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers and the International Association of Machinists, just two months before the

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elections. Both unions have been stalwart supporters of the Democratic party, and the Administration-appointed board has apparently expressed official "thanks" for their contribution to JFK's slim margin of victory in 1960.

The aerospace industry, which has historically been "open-shop," was recently threatened by Reuther and the IAM with a strike unless it caved in on union demands for wage hikes and compulsory payment of union dues by non-union members (the "agency shop"). Since the aerospace industry is vital to America's defenses, Kennedy sent in a panel of mediators, headed by Professor George W. Taylor, to halt any strike.

But the "Taylor board" has gone one better than the union demands by recommending, in addition to the wage hikes, that elections be held to see if the workers desire compulsory union *membership*, as well as compulsory union dues. This had not been an issue before.

If two-thirds of the workers in each bargaining unit, in elections whose voting specifications are set by the pro-union NLRB, favor compulsory union membership, the minority who don't wish to join will be forced to anyway. In a statement that shocked no one, Reuther said he's "gratified" with the recommendations.

These recommendations of the "Taylor board" should come as no surprise to HUMAN EVENTS readers, who have been aware that Taylor, the President's and former Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg's personal choice to head the mediation panel, is on record as favoring compulsory union membership.

While the recommendations of the "Taylor board" are not binding, it is, nevertheless, expected that the management of the four major companies affected will go along with them since the aerospace industry depends for its survival on government contracts. It has not been lost upon the companies that Douglas Aircraft—which was the only company in the aerospace industry to buckle under to UAW-IAM demands—received a $141.1 million contract just three weeks after it had agreed to an "agency shop" provision with the unions.

President Kennedy put additional pressure on the companies last week when he claimed they, not the unions, would be held responsible for a strike if they didn't go along with the board's findings.

Aid to Education: Those who cherish local control of education have been given a new argument against a $32 million proposal for federal aid now before the House Appropriations Committee. Last April, Congress authorized matching grants for educational television (ETV) broadcasting for public, but not for private and parochial, schools and colleges.

Many congressmen voted for the ETV authorization bill on the ground that local schools could not afford even a moderately-powered TV education station. However, the Federal Communications Commission has just announced a new, revolutionary, inexpensive, single-band TV transmission technique, broadcasting in a small radius, which will make federal aid unnecessary, since its cost is less than one-half the cost of the old system—either via regular broadcasting station or via closed-circuit.

In order to make this new technique operable, the FCC proposes to allocate exclusively for educational use television broadcast auxiliary band 1990-2110 megacycles. "The use of this band," says the FCC, "offers the prospect of meeting all the reasonable requirements of educators . . ."

For details, write the FCC, Washington 25, D. C., for release 23063, Docket No. 14744.

Cultural Exchange: For the first time since the cultural-exchange program between Moscow and the United States began in 1958, the State Department has tentatively approved a joint Russo-American production of a commercial film to be shown in theaters in both Russia and the United States. American film producer Lester Cowan has made the arrangements with Moscow and says the movie will probably star Gregory Peck.

Washington looks upon the State Department's backing of this present undertaking as similar to the Department's support of the film *Mission to Moscow* back in the 1940's. *Mission to Moscow* sold the American people the notion that the Soviet rulers were just as decent as the next guy.

The present film is based on the novel, *Meeting at a Far Meridian*, which champions the "peaceful co-existence" theme dinned into the West's ears by Khrushchev. The plot centers around an American scientist who falls in love with a Russian girl, discovers that Communists are rather nice people after all and believes that the United States is filled with "hysteria" about communism.

A State Department spokesman admitted to HUMAN EVENTS *that the novel treats communism "sympathetically." Author Mitchell Wilson, it is noted, has been connected with several liberal causes and was praised by the March* 26, 1961, Worker, *the American Communist Party's official propaganda organ.*

Said the *Worker*: "[How has] the Literary Left failed to know about him? Could he be as good as the Russians deemed him? . . . Well, he is really good—as good as the Russians found him . . ." Mr. Wilson, remarks an AP dispatch from Moscow, is "one of the few American authors who has been paid royalties by the Russians."

THE REV. PAUL BECKWITH, Lansing, Michigan: "HUMAN EVENTS is a real help in gaining a proper perspective on the news of today. So much that we read in the daily newspapers has a leftish slant, and we are often unaware of this unless we have access to the other side! HUMAN EVENTS is a **must** for the person who really wants to keep abreast of today's events."

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Public Power: As expected, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall came back from his brief (ten-day) tour of the Soviet Union enthusiastic about Russia's state-owned hydro-electric facilities.

Udall is now singing the praises of Soviet long-distance extra-high-voltage transmission lines, forgetting the US doesn't need the extra-long lines since power-generating units in the United States, unlike those in the Soviet Union, are close to the communities they serve.

The relentless drive by the federal government to absorb the electrical industry can be seen in the recent hearings on the omnibus public works bill in both the House and the Senate.

Administration public power advocates testified in favor of a federal hydro-electric dam on the Clark-Fork River in western Montana. This dam would cost taxpayers $258 million, according to the Army Corps of Engineers. The Montana Power Company has made an application to the Federal Power Commission to build, at its own expense, two hydro-electric dams slightly upstream to provide a nearly equal amount of power, but has not been granted a license to build these dams by the FPC, whose chairman is former TVA lobbyist Joseph Swidler. Opponents of the omnibus bill say there are many other costly boondoggles in this pork-barrel measure.

Non-Defense Spending: Despite Administration attempts to give the impression that the cold war causes our high budget, figures give the lie to this argument.

The Tax Foundation last week pointed out that spending in the area of "civil benefits" will total $26 billion in fiscal 1963, an increase of $14 billion or 126 per cent since 1954.

In contrast, spending for national defense will total $55.7 billion, an increase of only $7 billion or 14 per cent in the same period.

During the fiscal year ending last June 30—the first full year JFK had control of the budget—his spending spree boosted expenditures $6.2 billion. Yet about 30 per cent—nearly $2 billion—of these increases were for federal civilian agencies with no connection with foreign affairs or defense. The Agriculture Department led the list of these agencies in increases. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare was second.

The popular impression that defense spending is the chief cause of increased federal expenditures has resulted in a situation in which "deficits occur year after year and consideration of long-needed tax reform and reduction, as well as debt reduction, must be further postponed," said the Foundation.

Capitol Camera: A most popular indoor sport in Washington these days is looking up past statements by JFK which he would do well to remember now. At Evansville, Indiana, October 4, 1960, candidate Kennedy said: "I am not impressed by those who say they can stand up to Khrushchev when Mr. Castro has successfully defied them from 90 miles away." In his inaugural address, January 20, 1961, Kennedy said: "Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house."

• *The New Frontier's top lecturer on counter-insurrection at our military war colleges is Roy Rubottom, former Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and one-time outspoken champion of Fidel Castro's takeover in Cuba.*

• After the Berlin call-up, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, calling it impractical to rely on the reserves, said: "We must maintain an adequate level of active forces to meet these crises . . ." But the Administration has not taken the steps to provide for this "adequate level." The monthly Selective Service draft call, which reached a peak of 25,000 men in September, 1961, during the Berlin mobilization, has been going down regularly since then. It is now at 5,000 for this month, with only 4,000 scheduled to be drafted in October and November.

• *If the Democrats keep control of Congress next year, Administration forces hope to put two liberals on the House Ways and Means Committee which, under the leadership of Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, stood 14 to 11 against sending the Medicare bill to the House. The opportunity has come about because two anti-Medicare members—Representatives Burr Harrison (D.-Va.) and James Frazier (D.-Tenn.)—are not returning next year.*

• Republicans are considering a court fight over implementation of the recently signed $900 million public works bill because Congress did not correct several technical errors before final passage.

• *Since the Kennedy Administration aided him in wresting West New Guinea from the Dutch, Indonesian President Sukarno now feels free to plan a takeover of the northeastern half of Timor, which has been ruled by the Portuguese for more than 400 years. Because of increased pressure by the pro-Communist Indonesian government on the Portuguese half of the island, Portugal has sent an additional 1,000 troops there for its defense.*

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

One Kennedy is cute, two are a nuisance, three are unbearable.

—Cocktail Circuit Wisecrack.

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September 22, 1962

Bureaucratic Sprawl Criticized

DURING THE 1960 Presidential campaign, Senator John F. Kennedy charged that the Federal payroll had expanded to an all-time high under the Eisenhower Administration.

"They have added 106,000 new Federal employes. I think it is about time the American people knew," the young Senator declared indignantly at an airport rally in Roanoke, Virginia.

Since that time, as President, Kennedy has been strangely silent on this issue—and for good reason. During the first year of his Administration, 76,900 new employes were added to the Federal payroll, and present plans call for an additional 100,000 Federal workers by July 1, 1963.

At last count, 2½ million civilians held jobs in the various government departments, bringing the annual payroll to the $14-billion mark.

Even though President Kennedy has evidently chosen to overlook these facts, a few members of his own party are aware of the problem.

SAWIN' WOOD

NOT LONG AGO, Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges engaged in unpardonable heresy when he said taxpayers' money could be saved by eliminating what he called "deadwood" from the Federal payroll. Hodges told the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee that in his department alone at least 10 per cent of the workers are doing jobs started 40 or more years ago and are no longer needed.

But Hodges, holding as he does a top Cabinet post, was quickly pulled back under the blanket of censorship. Shortly after he stunned the bureaucracy with his testimony before the committee, he assured his employes that none need fear losing his job if he is doing satisfactory work on an Administration-approved program. Hodges renewed departmental morale by hiring 1,600 new employes a month later.

A MORE PERSISTENT CRITIC of bureaucratic sprawl is Senator Allen J. Ellender (D.-La.), who didn't hesitate to cite reasons for the problem at a recent meeting of an Appropriations subcommittee.

"It is common knowledge," Ellender said, "that when a new administration comes in, every new person who is not on civil service will want his own stenographer and his own this and that around him.

ELLENDER

"Under Civil Service rules and regulations, the former employes cannot be discharged or thrown out. So, the new man will pick his own people and let the others fiddle around in a corner somewhere. That is what makes these agencies grow so fast. There ought to be some way to stop it."

Ellender also complained of complacency among government employes: "... when a great number of people are brought into the Civil Service, they frequently begin to feel that the government owes them a job for the rest of their lives. After a little seniority has been built up, a feeling of relaxation often sets in, and little effort is made to justify paychecks.

"In my opinion, the work force of many government agencies could be cut by a healthy 15 or 20 per cent without any danger that the remaining employes would suffer from overwork," declared Ellender.

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Texas Politics

Mrs. Arsht Defies Liberal Stereotype

FOR THE FIRST TIME since the days of Reconstruction, Republicans in the South are making a determined bid to break one-party monopoly, fielding a record number of candidates for state and national office.

Symbolic of the resurgent GOP is Mrs. Marjorie Arsht, a Houston housewife who is running for the lower house of the Texas State Legislature from populous Harris County. She is one of 85 Republican candidates for the Texas House of Representatives—many seeking seats for which the GOP has never bothered to compete in the past.

Mrs. Arsht, mother of three teen-agers, is a remarkable candidate. At the age of 14 she was valedictorian of her high school class, at the age of 18 a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Rice University. At the age of 20 she received her MA degree from Columbia University. She has also studied at the Sorbonne in Paris.

MRS. ARSHT

For many years a Democrat, Mrs. Arsht switched to the Republican party because of her conviction that conservatives must find a permanent home "where the principles of constitutional government, fiscal responsibility, maximum opportunity and minimum coercion may be translated into effective action."

Mrs. Arsht had hoped her campaign would stand or fall on the basis of her discussion of issues. Some opponents had a different idea.

Saul Friedman, a former Houston *Chronicle* reporter who is now studying at Harvard under a Nieman Journalism Fellowship, wrote an article for the liberal *Texas Observer,* injecting the religious issue into the contest. Friedman reported that the Republican party was "embarrassed" to have a Jewish candidate and attacked Mrs. Arsht as having an "affinity" for the John Birch Society. (She is not a member.)

Mrs. Arsht answered this smear this way: "The so-called liberals have a special pigeonhole for me. They claim to love me because I'm Jewish. They say they're protecting me from Fascists. They're fighting for my faith. They're the champion of my rights. All I have to do to earn my share of this largesse is to stay in the pigeonhole of liberalism.

"The liberals cannot understand, or refuse to admit, that anyone can be true to his religious or racial or cultural ties and still be a political conservative, and, as such, be welcomed into Republican party ranks. Unless Americans view the national and state scene on the basis of national and state interest, our society will be destroyed.

"In my campaign, I make only one promise to everyone: I promise to review every issue on its merit, and to vote according to my very best judgment of what is morally right and in the best interests of the people of the State of Texas."

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

Nursing Homes

Strangled by Red Tape

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

Remember the days of the "one-family business"? There used to be a lot of them here and elsewhere. A man and his wife and sons and daughters often owned the business, managed it and were its only employes. Many of them, through hard work and personal frugality, made great successes and achieved wealth. Nearly all made a fair living.

But you don't see those stores so much any more. You don't see businesses run that way, with salesmen calling and goods being bought in relation to how much money is in the cash register and how empty the shelves are, with shoes for boys and dresses for the girls of the family being bought out of the till by a father or mother who measured economic well-being by the resources they had easily accountable.

Red tape has changed things. Many of the people who could run a family business can't keep the kind of records and make the complicated reports that are required by the several levels of government. A good example was about a lady in Rensselaer, New York, who was operating a nursing home—or used to.

Surely, nursing homes are needed today more than ever before, and the supply is short. Mrs. Earl Gundrum and her husband had a big house, one too big for them. So for 10 years they made it a nursing home, had 21 patients and 14 employes, and received praise for excellent service from the State Social Welfare Department. But now it's closed. Why?

Mrs. Gundrum said it was red tape. "There were 18 state and Federal agencies constantly flooding me with forms, questions and statistical requests, medical reports, census figures, social security, workmen's compensation, withholding taxes—all too much to handle." It interfered, she said, with care of her patients.

Red tape has killed a lot of small businesses. It's a shame. Bigness has its place. But so does the small family business run by people making their own way and providing a service.

ON FREEDOM—"History has recorded the many ways in which freedom has died—gloriously, cravenly, but the saddest, most ignominious death of all is when freedom dies in its sleep." (Senator Kenneth B. Keating, New York Republican)

WISHFUL WAY—"When, and how, did we fall into the wishful way of thinking that we can win a war without fighting it? This is known as 'Creative Thinking' —and after all, you must admit that it DID create something. It created the Communist empire." (Richmond News Leader.)

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Red Criminality

"The first essential to combating communism is to realize that communism is a conspiracy of criminals who are waging war on the whole fabric of Western civilization. Communism is primarily a conspiracy—an international criminal conspiracy. . .dedicated to the use of all illegal and immoral means to achieve its goal of world conquest."

So wrote the Rev. C. Stephen Dunker, C.M., a missionary for 20 years in China until expelled by the Chinese Reds, in an article, "Is Communism a Philosophy?" in *Our Sunday Visitor*. Father Dunker told of this incident during the Russian Revolution to illustrate his thesis:

". . .The true nature of a Communist is illustrated by American Ambassador William C. Bullitt's report of a conversation he had in the Kremlin with General Voroshilov, a high official of the Soviet government:

"VOROSHILOV. I think the most extraordinary thing we did was to capture Kiev without fighting.

"BULLITT. How did that happen?

"VOROSHILOV. Well, there were 11,000 Czarist officers with their wives and children in Kiev and they had more troops than we had, and we never could have captured the city by fighting. So we used propaganda and we told them that they would be released and allowed to go to their homes with their families and would be treated as well as possible by our army. They believed and surrendered.

"BULLITT. What did you do then?

"VOROSHILOV. Oh, we shot the men and boys and we put all the women and girls in brothels for our army.

"BULLITT. Do you think that was a very decent thing to do?

"VOROSHILOV. My army needed women and I was concerned with my army's health and not with the health of those women. And it didn't make any difference anyhow, because the women were all dead in three months."

About Thalidomide

Writing in his "New York Confidential" column in the New York *Mirror* (August 11, 1962), Lee Mortimer asks:

"Did it occur to you that the dread baby-deform drug (thalidomide) originated in Europe where it was developed and freely prescribed under the various Socialist health and medicare systems that exist in most continental countries and England? The national health plan in England gave it unrestrictedly to patients without cost. The problem, as English doctors freely admit, is that under national health, patients are lined up like cattle. There is no time for individual judgment or painstaking diagnosis or experimentation. The state-controlled medical systems, with the usual callousness of bureaucracies, okay preparations which are then fed out on an assembly line basis by doctors who have no rapport with their patients. Indeed the Socialist London *Mirror*, which is strong for national health, admitted that under it "England is becoming a nation of drug addicts." For, with no incentives, doctors hand out morphine and heroin as a stop gap for everything including the common cold."

Money Talks

From the Washington *Daily News*

One of the on-the-button speeches in recent days was delivered by Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Shuman represents the biggest of the farm organizations. He has been around Washington some years, watching the Federal bureaucracy grow at a rapid pace and taxpayer money flowing out at a faster and faster rate.

"Perhaps the greatest danger of the $93-billion budget," he said, "is in the tremendous political power that can be—and is—exercised by the President and the executive branch of the government as they grant or withhold huge sums for the purchase of goods and services in the various states and congressional districts.

"Outright bribery is a rarity in government, but on the other hand the promise of a multi-million-dollar dam, continuation of a sizable military base, the award of a huge defense contract or the appointment of a Federal judge all have helped to determine the outcome of many close legislative issues."

The truth of what Mr. Shuman says is all too apparent here in Washington. The more money the bureaucracy has to spend, the more power it has, and the more arbitrary the use of the power.

When former President Eisenhower was leaving office, he warned against the danger of a "military-industrial complex," resulting from the huge sums necessarily being spent on our defenses.

"In the councils of government," he said, "we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist."

Money, loosely spent by a relative few, is power of unprecedented scope. The danger to the liberties and independence of the people, as well as their legislature, may be subtle and slow in its development—but that only makes it the more insidious. One day the people may become abruptly aware of this—and by then it may be too late.

Free Wigs Through British Medicare

The *District 50 News*, published by the United Mine Workers of America, related the following in a recent issue, as reported in the *Congressional Record* by Representative Bruce Alger (R.-Texas):

"Britain's National Health Service is spending between 100,000 and 200,000 pounds ($280,000 to $560,000) a year on free toupees and wigs for men and women, Parliament has been told.

"General practitioners can recommend wigs for patients, but a hospital specialist must rule whether they are necessary on medical or social grounds before the Health Service will supply them."

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS—"Many times, as you know, a failure or refusal to act on the part of Congress is a real blessing for the country. No news from Capitol Hill may well be good news for you and your grandchildren. Don't be discouraged!" (Representative Eugene Siler, Kentucky Republican)

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RACES of the Week

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

This article is the ninth in a special series, Races of the Week, a HUMAN EVENTS pre-election feature. For each week until Election Day, November 6, HUMAN EVENTS will offer a detailed analysis of key election contests from coast to coast.

Missouri's 4th District

Fox vs. Randall

A 39-YEAR-OLD Republican, bent on reform, has challenged the Democratic organization that gave Harry Truman his political start. The terrible tempered Mr. T—, who continues to maintain that "Republicans are no damned good," must be galled by the vigorous campaign of John Fox.

Republican Fox has challenged the "Sermon Machine" of Independence, Missouri, and its two-term congressman, William J. Randall, whose 1961 rating by Americans for Constitutional Action was a lowly 3.

FOX

Fox, who startled the experts a year ago when he was elected Mayor of Raytown (population: 17,000), is the 4th District's strongest GOP candidate for Congress in many years. The Republican nominee first entered politics in 1961 when he fought a "phony bond issue," handed the Democratic organization a thumping defeat, and became the first Republican to win election as mayor in Jackson County in more than 20 years.

The Raytown Mayor has launched a grueling campaign, attacking Randall as a "rubber-stamp Congressman" who votes the New Frontier line as told.

Republicans expect President Kennedy to visit the district to plug for Randall. The White House says only that present plans are uncertain.

The far-left Americans for Democratic Action reports that Randall supported the ADA program on every key vote in the First Session, 87th Congress. The ADA has shaped up as a major campaign issue. Republican Fox takes delight in pointing to this statement: "I never joined that organization [ADA]... Frankly, I feel sort of uncomfortable with those people."

That statement was made in 1953 by then Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy. "The neo-Socialist ADA," says candidate Fox, "nevertheless managed to grab off more than 30 of the most important posts within this Administration.

"Their control—over men like William Randall—frightens me. Congress has too many puppets right now. This great legislative body must be made up of independent thinkers, with the courage to vote their convictions."

FOX HAS RECEIVED substantial support from conservative Democrats. Backing from labor's rank-and-file is growing.

"This is a conservative district," he says, "and our workingmen are conservative." The Republican nominee plans early-morning visits to meet workers at the plants of General Motors, Fisher Body and Sheffield Steel.

He has been denied permission by union officials to speak before local meetings. He has had no luck, either, in efforts to get Randall to debate.

Missouri's 4th District includes Independence, parts of Kansas City, seven townships in populous Jackson County and seven predominately rural counties. The district was carried by Richard M. Nixon in 1960.

Randall's chances are not enhanced by Democratic squabbling. Nor are they by his conviction on August 30 for "careless and imprudent driving." Randall was picked up by the Missouri State Highway Patrol on August 5. An official report said that he had been drinking and driving on the wrong side of the road.

Connecticut's At-Large Seat

Lupton vs. Grabowski

JOHN MORAN BAILEY is listed in *Who's Who* as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He is also the strong-willed, one-man boss of Connecticut's Democratic organization. Delegates to that party's convention learned this anew the weekend of July 12.

Bailey decided long ago that Abraham Ribicoff, the JFK Administration's first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, would be brought back to Connecticut for the 1962 Senate race. There was a fly in the ointment, however, in the person of Representative Frank Kowalski, who wanted the senatorial nomination for himself.

The well-controlled convention voted by a top-heavy margin to nominate Ribicoff. Kowalski, facing a convention fight, decided not to run again for Congress although he had served two terms as Congressman at Large. It was at this point that Bailey made his frightening discovery: there was no Polish-American on his ticket.

But Bailey was equal to the occasion. To fill the "traditional spot" (Antoni Sadlak was Congressman at Large before Kowalski), Bailey produced a hitherto unknown 39-year-old Bristol lawyer named Bernard Grabowski, who came to the convention, not as a delegate, but as a curiosity-seeker. The following conservation was overheard between a Bailey lieutenant and a convention delegate:

"It's Grabowski."

"Who's Grabowski?"

"Bailey's man."

This, in a nutshell, describes the Democratic convention and ticket. They were Bailey-inspired and Bailey-directed. The entire spectacle was summed up in the words of Donald Irwin, a former Congressman from Fairfield County who had announced for the at-large seat months earlier: "My chief problem was in having the wrong last three letters in my name."

CHAIRMAN BAILEY'S blatant appeal to ethnic consideration has evoked a chorus of criticism from such influential voices as the Stamford *Advocate* and Hartford *Times*. To date, candidate Grabowski has yet to utter a single word relating to the issues of the day. Still asked is "Who's Grabowski?"

The Republican candidate opposing him is Fairfield County State Senator John M. Lupton, who has distinguished himself in business and politics for almost two decades. Lupton is conducting a vigorous statewide campaign in support of the philosophy of limited government and competitive enterprise.

LUPTON

Senator Lupton has with remarkable "fluency and coherency" (the Shore Line *Times*) highlighted the basic issues of the campaign: the inability of the Administration to counter the Soviet menace and the threat posed by an ever-expanding Federal government.

Until now, no one on the Democratic side has been saying much. No one, that is, except Bailey, who appears to be doing most of the running and all the talking.

Meanwhile, John Lupton campaigns on issues rather than nationalities. When he spoke at the Polish National Home in Hartford to mark Captive Nations Week, he said, "We must remain strong and we must have the will to use that strength if necessary. For just as Communist strategy calls for advance when weakness is found, it calls for retreat in the face of strength."

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Section Three
September 22, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Investor's Union Gains Strength

New National Group Backs Sound Money, Free Enterprise

By STEVE STAHL
Founder, Investor's Union of America

THE INVESTOR'S UNION OF AMERICA, although less than two months old, is already making its voice heard in the halls of government in support of its objectives. The open letter to President Kennedy from Miss Martha Veal, President of the Union, shown on the back page of this article, proves this fact.

This infant group has had an amazing growth since its founding was first announced in the July 14 issue of HUMAN EVENTS.

Within 48 hours, the Union Office in Oklahoma City was deluged with mail and long distance calls from every section of the country expressing enthusiastic approval and requesting more information about the Union.

A column by Lyle Wilson, vice president of United Press International, published in papers throughout the nation, brought additional response and in less than two weeks Union membership had spread to every state with the exception of Alaska and Hawaii.

Founded by nine dedicated Oklahomans, the Investor's Union has, as one of its immediate objectives, the election of congressional candidates, regardless of party label, who understand and appreciate America's free enterprise system; who are dedicated to financially responsible, limited, constitutional government; and who are fully aware that the greatest social, economic and political system on earth—the American system—is being destroyed by internal as well as external forces.

Miss Martha Veal, a retired school teacher of Duncan, Oklahoma, is President of the Investor's Union of America. As a "working" leader, she is devoting both time and money in promoting the Union's objectives.

In the words of President Veal, "Candidates for Congress who are promising 'more cookies for less dough' are either deceitful or ignorant and, therefore, not qualified to represent us in these dark days."

Miss Veal contends it is impossible to glance through the thousands of letters the Union has received without

Three Immediate Objectives

"First, we intend to awaken our membership to the realization that inflationary, deficit spending by the Federal government to finance socialistic programs and wasteful foreign aid, combined with our continuing loss of gold, reduces the value of their invested dollar, which is now worth only 46 cents at the corner grocery.

Second, we intend to alert our membership and all citizens to constant vigilance over all branches of government so that fiscal responsibility, now so sadly lacking, can be restored. We shall induce them to write or wire the President; to keep in close touch with their senators and representatives; to protest loudly and strongly against unwarranted government competition with free enterprise.

Third, and of immediate importance, we shall urge our members and all citizens to support and elect congressional candidates this year, regardless of party label, who understand and appreciate our free enterprise system; who are dedicated to financially responsible, limited constitutional government; and who are fully aware that the greatest social, economic and political system on earth—our system—is being destroyed by internal as well as external forces."

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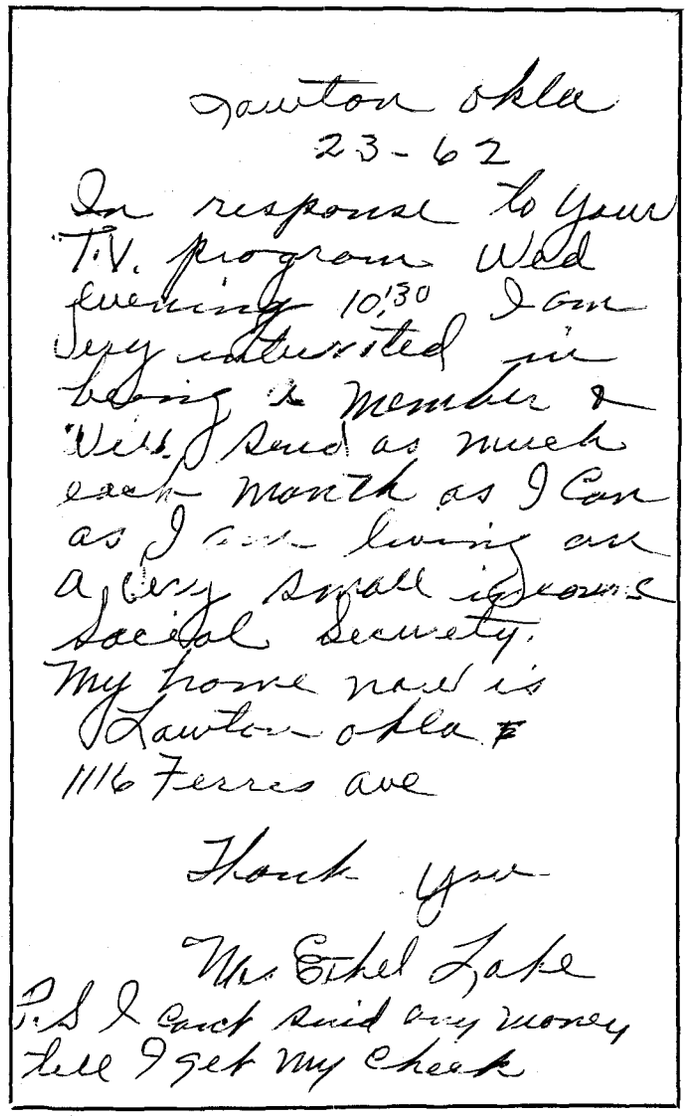


Lawton Okla
23-62

In response to your T.V. program Wed evening 10:30 I am very interested in being a member & will send as much each month as I can as I am living on a very small income Social Security.
My home mail is
Lawton Okla
1116 Ferris ave

Thank you
Mrs Ethel Lake

P.S I can't send any money till I get my check

experiencing a renewal of faith in the moral soundness and patriotism of American citizens. As examples:

"I want to be a member of the Investor's Union and will send as much each month as I can. I am living on a very small income—Social Security—Lawton, Oklahoma.

"The idea of organizing small investors is excellent. I earn my livelihood as a truck driver, have six children and belong to a mutual fund, which qualifies me as a small investor."—Laconia, New Hampshire

"I am a small investor, just a $6000 a year government employee. However, I have great interest in our free enterprise system which is being swiftly eroded by the tremendous growth of government and public debt."—Garnerville, New York

"Congratulations on the establishment of 'The Investor's Union of America'. Such a union is long overdue."—Manitowoc, Wisconsin

"I wish to congratulate you for putting a wonderful idea into operation. May I help in organizing a Pennsylvania office or charter of the Union?"—Plymouth, Pennsylvania

"Congratulations on your worthy venture. Let us hope you can alert and enlighten many of the 17,000,000 stockholders. You have alerted me, even though I am not a stockholder."—New York, New York

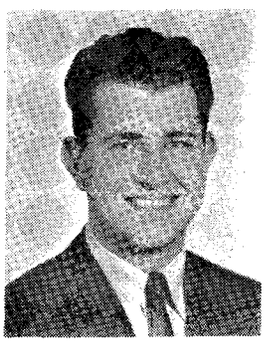
"It's about time someone did something about the downtrodden investors."—Dayton, Ohio

RAPID GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP, which has spread over the nation like a prairie fire out of control, is over-shadowed in significance by the fact that most members are actively supporting Union objectives and recruiting new members.

More than 50,000 copies of a leaflet which briefly describes the Union and its goals have been ordered and are being distributed by members. Following are some typical examples of this activity:

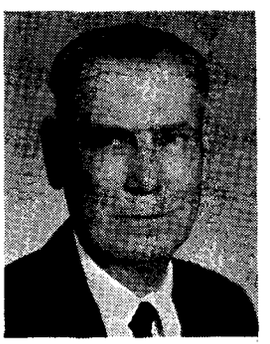
The Pan-American Petroleum Corporation in Oklahoma City inserted a leaflet and letter of endorsement along with its check to 6,000 royalty owners. It is also publishing a story about the Union and a membership application blank in one of its employe publications. Nearly 300 have already joined. "If other corporations would do the same," says Miss Veal, "there would be over 6 million members by January 1, 1963."

MEET THE "JUST PLAIN AMERICANS" WHO FOUNDED THE IUA



MIKE MANSFIELD
WICHITA, KANSAS

Mr. Mansfield is a student at Oklahoma Christian College, where he will be President of the Senior Class in 1962-3. Although working his way through school, Mansfield is an "A" student and a leader on the campus.



H. MERLE WOODS
EL RENO, OKLAHOMA

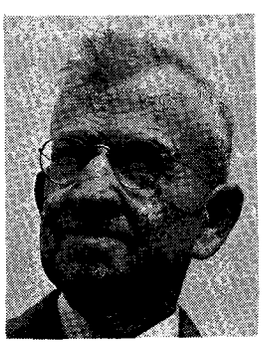
Mr. Woods, until recently, was owner and publisher of the El Reno American, a weekly newspaper. He was President of the Oklahoma Press Association in 1939 and has been Treasurer of the Association since 1947.

TIM H. BLANEY
CRESCENT, OKLAHOMA

Mr. Blaney, a former oil field worker, is the owner and operator of a 240-acre farm near Crescent. He has never accepted a check from the Federal government under any of the farm subsidy programs. He is the recipient of the Liberty Award from the Congress of Freedom.

DR. CHESLEY M. MARTIN
ELGIN, OKLAHOMA

Dr. Martin is a country doctor who at the age of 74 is still making house calls within a radius of 40 miles. He has practiced medicine in Elgin since 1916, and in 1960 he was named the nation's "Doctor of the Year" by his profession.



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Ed Springer, a New Mexico member, published a three-column, ten-inch advertisement with a membership application blank in the Albuquerque *Journal* and is distributing 5,000 copies of the Union leaflet.

Another member, Ray Watkins, in Louisville, Kentucky, is planning a meeting of corporation executives in his area for the purpose of enlisting their cooperation and support.

Members in several states have sent in copies of letters they have written to the presidents of all companies in which they own stock requesting them to urge all their stockholders to become members of the Investor's Union and aid in the effort to "make profits respectable." Others are writing letters to the editors of papers in their communities promoting the Union's objectives.

Another source of encouragement to the nine pioneers who founded the Union on faith is the substantial number of letters containing cash or checks to aid in financing the Union's efforts.

Meanwhile, Union officials, according to Miss Veal, are looking to the future and carefully planning a continuing, hard-hitting campaign to halt unwarranted government interference and competition with America's free enterprise system and to stop deficit spending which is placing an unconscionable burden on future generations and eroding the purchasing power of the American dollar.

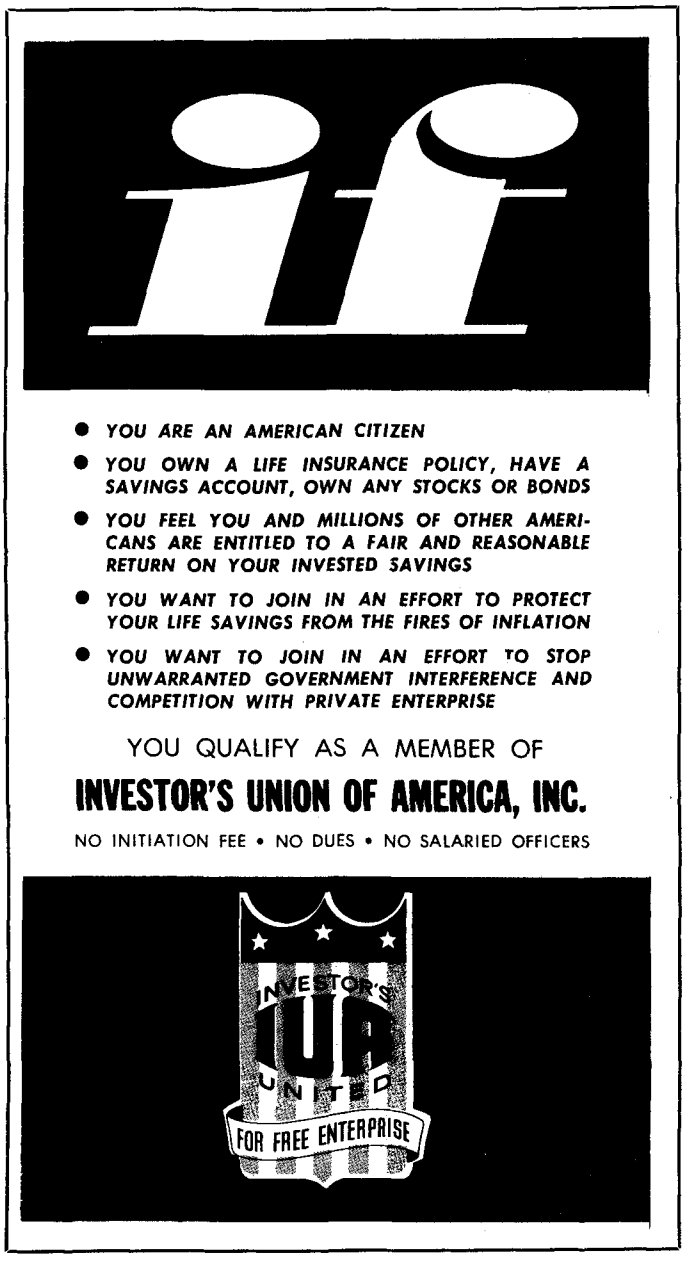
"In determining our future objectives", concluded Miss Veal, "we do not intend to make the mistake of so many national organizations in which a few leaders draft a program and seek to impose it on their membership. Our program will be determined by suggestions coming from our members and we welcome these suggestions.

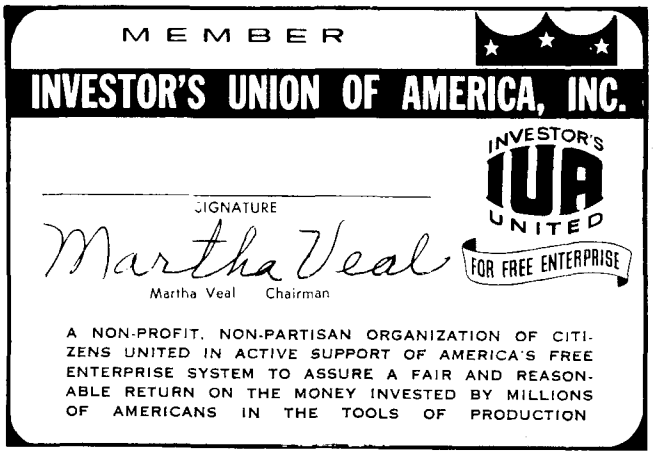
"Three recommendations we have received from a number of members are: elimination of the obviously unfair double taxation of dividends; the creation of a carefully selected group of Investor's Union members to present our views to the platform committees of both major parties in 1964; and, a series of television 'spectaculars' which will accurately tell the story of free enterprise and the benefits it has produced for all Americans.

"We earnestly seek the active and financial support of every American investor in these efforts which can mean so much to our nation and its citizens."

FREDERICK P. KAMP
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Frederick P. Kamp, Oklahoma City, is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Investor's Union. As a partner and buyer in an independent grocery firm, he really knows what inflation has done to the American dollar.


if
YOU ARE AN AMERICAN CITIZEN
YOU OWN A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY, HAVE A SAVINGS ACCOUNT, OWN ANY STOCKS OR BONDS
YOU FEEL YOU AND MILLIONS OF OTHER AMERICANS ARE ENTITLED TO A FAIR AND REASONABLE RETURN ON YOUR INVESTED SAVINGS
YOU WANT TO JOIN IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT YOUR LIFE SAVINGS FROM THE FIRES OF INFLATION
YOU WANT TO JOIN IN AN EFFORT TO STOP UNWARRANTED GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE AND COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
YOU QUALIFY AS A MEMBER OF
INVESTOR'S UNION OF AMERICA, INC.
NO INITIATION FEE • NO DUES • NO SALARIED OFFICERS
INVESTOR'S
IUA
UNITED
FOR FREE ENTERPRISE


MEMBER
INVESTOR'S UNION OF AMERICA, INC.
INVESTOR'S
IUA
UNITED
FOR FREE ENTERPRISE
SIGNATURE
Martha Veal
Martha Veal Chairman
A NON-PROFIT, NON-PARTISAN ORGANIZATION OF CITIZENS UNITED IN ACTIVE SUPPORT OF AMERICA'S FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM TO ASSURE A FAIR AND REASONABLE RETURN ON THE MONEY INVESTED BY MILLIONS OF AMERICANS IN THE TOOLS OF PRODUCTION

The membership drive is being conducted with the use of a colorful brochure entitled "If". The cover is reproduced above.

The membership application addressed to the Investor's Union of America, Inc., P.O. 1058, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma reads, "I am an American citizen and an investor in our Nation's economy. I subscribe to the principles of free enterprise espoused by the Investor's Union and wish to be enrolled as a member.

The applicant is issued a membership card, which is also shown here.

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THE INVESTOR'S UNION OF AMERICA, INC.

P. O. BOX 1058 • OKLAHOMA CITY 1, OKLA.

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

August 30, 1962

Dear Mr. President:

The Board of Trustees of the Investor's Union of America has authorized me to commend you for your decision not to ask Congress for an immediate tax reduction.

We sincerely hope the substantial tax reduction which you plan to request next year w be possible and respectfully request that you now ask Congress to reduce proposed spending for the current fiscal year by ten percent.

This proposed cut in spending will enable Congress to reduce taxes next year without charging part of the cost of operating the federal government to future generations and without incurring the risk of inflation which will ultimately pauperize many of us now living on fixed retirement incomes.

Mr. President, the Investor's Union is not suggesting an across-the-board cut of ten percent in expenditures for 1963. We would recommend the 1946 "rescission" method which provided for a reduction of expenditures by item rather than by agency or function. Under this method, a ten percent reduction can be achieved without impairing essential services.

It is our hope that you will request Congress to apply this pruning operation to all expenditure authorizations for fiscal 1963. We pledge you our support in this effort. In fact, I am sending a copy of this letter to every member of the Investor's Union in an effort to enlist citizen support for our recommendation to you.

In your tax revision and reduction plans for next year, we urge you to recommend elimination of the obviously unfair double taxation of dividends which is discouraging investment in the tools of production.

For your information, we are urging the election of Congressional candidates, regardless of party affiliation, who understand and appreciate our free enterprise system; who are dedicated to financially responsible, limited, constitutional government; and, who wil assist your administration in every effort to maintain a solvent nation and a sound dollar

The attached progress report, containing quotations from letters the Investor's Union has received from all sections of the nation, will acquaint you with the type of citizens whose names are being added to our membership rolls daily.

May God bless you and guide you in carrying the responsibilities of your high office in these disturbing years.

Respectfully yours,

Martha Veal

MARTHA VEAL (Miss)
President

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Section Four
September 22, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Once-a-Month Withholding

IRS vs. Summers

AFTER INFORMING his 65 employes that many Americans are working for the government three months a year without pay, A. K. Summers, a 54-year-old Parkersburg, West Virginia, man, last December told these same employes that, beginning January, 1962, withholding taxes would be taken out of weekly pay checks once a month only—the last pay period in each month. He said this procedure would reduce bookkeeping costs.

Came Friday, January 26, 1962:

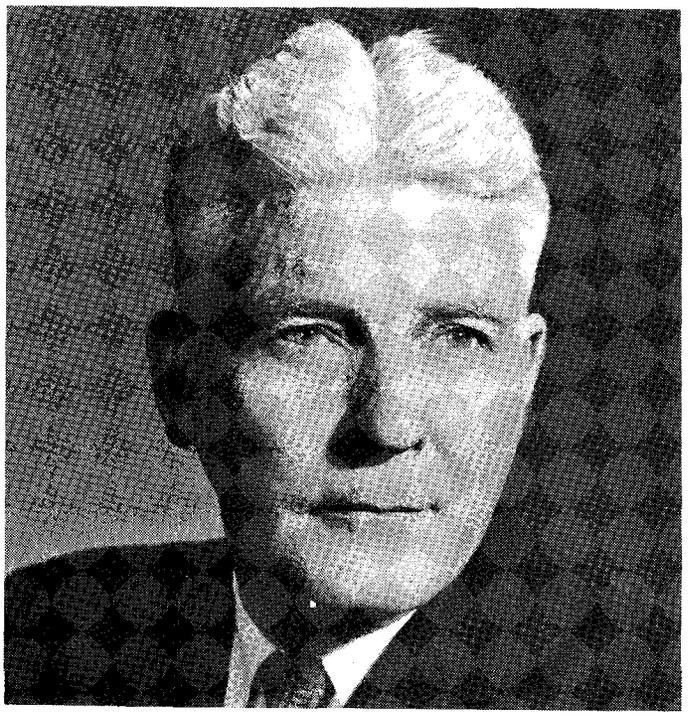
• Mrs. B—, a $70-a-40-hour-week employe, not only did not draw any money, but found she owed her employer $4.75 which would have to come out of her next week's pay envelope.

• Mrs. D—, a $2-an-hour employe, took home exactly 83 cents.

"And just wait until they have to figure our tax on the last week of those four months every year in which we have five pay periods," wailed one employe. "Just think what that will do to us!"

What prompted all this?

FOR A LONG TIME, Summers, who owns a photo-finishing company, Premier Photo Service, Inc., had watched the rising tax picture in the face of what he described as a complete "unawareness" on the part of far too many Americans as to what is happening. He decided to do something about this "unawareness" in his own plant, where annual payroll runs about a third of a million dollars. His starting wage of $1.20 an hour runs to $3.50 an hour for trained workers.



A. K. SUMMERS

"Figure 20 per cent of the average worker's pay goes to the Internal Revenue Service," outlined Summers in discussing his new bookkeeping program. "Social security accounts for another 3 and 1/8 per cent—and in time could go much higher under proposed legislation. That's 23 and 1/8 per cent Federal taxes which employers are withholding.

"Add West Virginia's state income tax of 6 per cent of the Federal income tax and it figures out just about 25 per cent, or one-fourth, which means that every three months of every year an average wage-earner may find himself working for nothing or next to it, depending on his income bracket and the number of his exemptions. At least, there's little or no take-home pay to prove differently if he stops and thinks about it."

Write Your Congressman

After you have read this sensational story about the impact of withholding once a month instead of every pay day upon the 65 employes of the Premier Photo Service, Inc., Parkersburg, West Virginia, you should sit down and write a letter to your congressman.

Ask him to introduce a bill providing that an employer, if he obtains the written consent of an employe, may withhold that employe's tax only once a month. To answer the liberal's argument that tax collections will be reduced if the employer can withhold the entire tax collection out of one paycheck per month, the law might provide that the employer does so at his own risk. The employer will be liable (as he is now) for the payment to the government of that employe's tax.

A. K. Summers, president of Premier Photo Service, Inc., learned an astonishing fact from his eight months' experience with once-a-month withholding. He discovered that the employe who never once gets his full wage payment automatically thinks of the take-home pay as the true sum of his wages. Therefore, he never kicks about the size of his Federal tax contribution.

On the other hand, he will—reports Summers—angrily vote against a school bond issue that will add $5 or $10 a YEAR to his tax bill. He will oppose a 1 per cent increase in the state sales tax which, since food and clothing are exempt, may cost him an additional $15 per year. In contrast, he will pay $500 or $1,000 a year via withholding without ever registering a kick against all the "something-for-nothing programs which are responsible for a substantial portion of his tax payment. He has no consciousness of the large amount which he pays in social security taxes, nor does he ever reflect upon the equal amount of social security taxes paid on account of him by his employer.

The passage of a law permitting once-a-month withholding would play a part in mobilizing worker opinion against the New Frontier's Big Spend programs. The programs are intended to GAIN (to buy) votes. If it should be found that they LOSE votes, the Conservative Revolution will have arrived.

Send copies of this article to those whom you think will sit down and write their representatives and their two senators. Above all, write your own letter now while the subject is on your mind.

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This story will be published in "Tax Freedom Day—1963," a HUMAN EVENTS Special Supplement that will come off the press on or before December 1, 1962—in time so a copy may be given to each employe with his withholding statement in January.

What were the reactions to Summers' new payroll-deduction arrangement? Employes credited management's paving the way. Nobody complained about it.

"But," Summers pointed out, "it's going to take some careful planning to tide over some of these households to the next pay check. And some of the women's employed husbands are probably going to have to rearrange their own patterns of spending. It's going to start people thinking."

SUMMERS' new payroll plan represented an annual saving of about $10 per employe, or $650 a year, in a business where the most modern payroll methods are used.

"But," Summers raised the question, "what about the $10,000 a year it still costs me in payroll to employ the two extra girls I need to do the government's work for it? And then have to pay the government taxes on the wages I pay them. If we had nothing but our own payroll to figure, one girl could do it easily!

"But we have to compute and withhold the social security tax for the government on each employe. We have to compute and withhold the income tax for the government. And we have to compute and withhold the income tax for the state, since West Virginia legislated a state income tax.

"On top of all this, we have to collect a consumers' sales tax for the state and we have to pass a gross sales tax to both the state and the city, after computing these taxes.

"We have to keep unimpeachable records on each of these and make a detailed report to the state and the government every 90 days on much of it.

"And we have to keep records for the wage and hour administrator and give employment census reports to the Department of Commerce.

"And if a justice of the peace comes along with a wage attachment, we have to collect that—and see the justice gets 5 per cent for the collection."

Summers went on: "If we posted a sign on the bulletin board telling our employes they had to work for us two hours a week without pay, they'd strike immediately and we wouldn't blame them. But we are forced to do all this free work for the government in order to stay in business.

"And when we get through," Summers pointed out, "if there's anything left, we have to give half of that to the government as corporation taxes.

"If there isn't anything left, we're out of business."

AFTER THE ABOVE STORY appeared in the newspapers, Summers got a call from an employe of the Associated Press in Charleston, West Virginia, who said he had the story and had checked with the Internal Revenue. IRS advised him that this type of collection was illegal.

Replied Summers: "I told him that I didn't think that it was any of their business how we collected the money as long as we collected it and turned it over to them. I also told him that this would create a savings, which would mean more profit, of which, in the long run, the government would get 52 per cent in corporation income taxes. The AP reporter said, 'Would you be willing to make a test case of this?' I told him I would.

"So, the article appeared in the Charleston *Gazette* with the following headline, 'PARKERSBURG BUSINESSMAN AND INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SQUARE OFF FOR BATTLE.' The story was written very much the same as reproduced above."

The Parkersburg *Sentinel* published a story that it had been advised by the Internal Revenue Service with words to the effect that if Summers "wasn't a good boy" they would soon take care of him. Summers has had his plan in operation now for eight months, and he says "nobody has taken care of us yet."

Summers made a highly significant observation in a letter to HUMAN EVENTS:

> "I have seen campaigns in this state to vote a special levy for better schools voted down and in most cases the extra tax would not amount to $5 or $10 per person a year. For the last several years the State Legislature has tried to increase the consumers' sales tax by 1 per cent and the people put up such a big squawk that it wasn't done until last year.
>
> "Our City Council passed an ordinance requiring property owners to pay an extra $2 per quarter for fire and police protection. This would amount to $8 a year, but everybody made such a squawk they did away with it.
>
> "Why do I bring this subject up? We have collected and paid into the national Treasury over the last ten years a quarter of a million dollars in taxes from our employes and I have never once heard one of them screaming about Federal income taxes.
>
> "Mrs. A—, whose salary is $125 a week under the system of weekly deductions, would draw $99.29 per week, and she just took for granted that was what she was making. Now under our system of collection she draws $125 the first three weeks of the month and the last week, $22.68. The three weeks she went to the bank and actually received $125 she had it in her hands and was able to spend it. Now she realizes she pays in taxes almost a full week's pay out of a month.
>
> "Most of our employes here now realize that a lot of this wild Federal spending is coming out of their pockets.
>
> "I have talked to many businessmen on this subject. THEY THINK IT IS A GOOD IDEA BUT THEY DON'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT. I think the average businessman would rather sit back and let George do it, or MAYBE THE BRUTAL TRUTH IS, NO GUTS. One George speaking out in the wilderness would not be heard very far, but three or four million Georges, speaking at once, certainly would be heard a long ways."

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Section Five
September 22, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

The White House: Biggest US Lobby

How JFK Goes After What He Wants

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

OTIS GRAY PIKE came to Washington in January, 1961, a Democrat, a political amateur, a freshman Representative from New York's 1st District

He has learned much in his first term: among other things, that smart congressmen don't mess with JFK.

Shortly before the House was to consider the controversial Kennedy-Freeman farm bill, Representative Pike was visited in his office by an official of the Post Office Department. In a newsletter to his constituents, he tells the story:

"I did receive both phone calls and a visit from a friendly representative of the Post Office Department. He didn't want to talk about the eight new applications for post offices which are pending in the district; he wanted to talk about the farm bill. Now isn't it odd that the man who came to talk about the farm bill came from the Post Office Department and not the Department of Agriculture? Do you suppose it has anything to do with those pending post offices?"

It did, indeed, as Representative Pike was soon to learn. The New York Congressman spurned the free advice and voted against H.R. 11222. His vote helped kill the Administration farm bill by a 215-205 roll call vote.

Shortly after that vote, Representative Pike learned he no longer could recommend postmasters and rural letter carriers in his district:

"I was advised by the Post Office last Thursday that I have been cut off from all of a congressman's traditional authority in the appointment of postmasters and rural letter carriers. Other people had been advised before I was . . . . Why was this done? It was done because some people did not like my vote against the farm bill, and didn't like my statement objecting to the use of a Post Office employe to lobby for the farm bill. I don't think the Post Office Department had any business lobbying for the farm bill—I don't think so today, and I won't think so tomorrow, either."

It is not only the Post Office that has blackballed Congressman Pike. At about this time, a local paper, the *Long Islander,* phoned Representative Pike to ask if Pike could arrange to have his picture taken at the White House with constituent Alexander Salvioli, who had carved the new State Dining Room mantelpiece.

Congressman Pike said that he doubted the White House would permit this as he was unwelcome at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue because of his vote on the farm bill. He tried, nevertheless, and was denied permission.

Subsequently, the *Long Islander* telephoned the White House to see if a picture could be arranged. After stating his business, a newspaper representative was kept holding the line for 15 minutes. He never did get a reply.

PIKE

CHENOWETH

HARRISON

CONGRESSMAN PIKE IS BY NO MEANS the only member to learn that John Fitzgerald Kennedy speaks softly but carries a big stick. JFK began to wield that stick in January, 1961, when the Administration plan to pack the House Rules Committee came up for consideration on the House floor.

Following that tally (a 217-212 Administration victory), congressmen compared notes. A Republican was threatened with political extinction by a Democratic gerrymander.

A Democrat reports that White House lobbyists vowed to bar him from the Appropriations Committee unless he voted "right on Rules."

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall spent countless hours on the phone, hoping to "persuade" wavering members on the importance of voting "right" on the Administration scheme. Among the Republicans contacted by Udall: William Henry Harrison of Wyoming; J. Edgar Chenoweth of Colorado; Ben Reifel of South Dakota; Garner Shriver of Kansas; and Hastings Keith of Massachusetts.

Pressure on Chenoweth began even before Congress reconvened. Word was passed in Colorado that unless Chenoweth voted "right," the Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation project would be jeopardized. The call from Secretary Udall came just before the vote.

In his conversation with Chenoweth, Udall appeared to follow a pattern repeated in talks with other GOP congressmen. The talks were "pleasant." No direct pressure was used. But at one point or another, Udall allowed that he "hoped" the packing plan would succeed.

Asked by reporters what he told Chenoweth, Udall declined to say, adding only: "I think all of us in the House understand the rules of the game. I discussed the rules of the game and other things of interest."

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT ALTON LENNON charged bluntly that Udall was guilty of "blackmail." He made the charge in a telegram to Udall after trying unsuccessfully to reach the Secretary by telephone.

The telegram cited a story in the Wilmington (N. C.) *Star-News* of January 27, 1961, which quoted Orren Beaty, Jr., Udall's aide, as saying: "The Wrightsville Beach plant [located in Lennon's district] is one of

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BATTIN

TEAGUE

LENNON

MILLER

FORD

BYRNES

the 11th-hour decisions subject to review." The story added that the decision was tied up with the Rules Committee fight. (Wrightsville Beach had been suggested by a non-political site-selection board for the location of a major government saline water conversion plant.)

The *Star-News* story quoted Beaty that Democratic members on Capitol Hill "are putting pressure on the Interior Department to use the plant as a lever over Representative Lennon, in an effort to swing him over to Speaker Rayburn's side."

Lennon's telegram to Udall concluded: "This suggested threat of blackmail of a member of Congress is inconceivable and I believe will be rightfully resented by the fair-thinking people of North Carolina and America."

Representative Harrison says his call from Udall left him "speechless" and flabbergasted.

Montana's James Battin had been a freshman member of Congress for but a few days when he was visited by a member of the clergy who began describing in some detail the depressed area and housing relief needed back home. He explained that he had learned no aid would be forthcoming unless the White House plan won approval. "I asked the man to leave," says Representative Battin.

Representative Charles Teague (R.-Calif.) called the lobbying campaign "the greatest and most successful" of any he had seen in his seven-year congressional career. He told of a GOP colleague (facing possible extinction by a Democratic reapportionment committee) who was told that if he voted "right" his congressional district would remain "safe." "He told the message-bearers to go jump in the lake."

THE PRESSURE INCREASED this year as Administration leaders found it increasingly difficult to get favored legislation through Congress. So brutal was the pressure that the House Democratic Steering Committee, in its first official act, told JFK to lay off. The group was formed as House Democrats reorganized after the death of Speaker Rayburn.

The 24-member committee met behind closed doors on June 29. After kicking out White House lobbyist Lawrence O'Brien, the committee got down to brass tacks. The Chicago *Tribune's* Philip Warden reported that loyal Democrats bitterly denounced the Presidential tactics. Under particular attack came O'Brien.

Congressmen Blatnik of Minnesota, Hays of Ohio, Aspinall of Colorado, Chelf of Kentucky, Walter of Pennsylvania—loyal Democats all—ripped into the White House errand boys.

In early June, when House members contemplated a proposal to increase the national debt limit to $308 billion, Administration lobbyists turned the screws. GOP policy leader John Byrnes reported that a large number of GOP congressmen had been informed that defense contracts for their districts would be in danger if they did not vote right on the debt ceiling.

Michigan's Gerald R. Ford, Jr., gave the details of one such incident. On June 12, Wally Edwards, Washington representative of the Chrysler Corporation, received a call from the Defense Department's Roy Linton.

Linton asked Edwards to "find out how Michigan Republicans are going to vote" on the debt ceiling, and added:

"If they do not vote for the $308 billion, defense contracts in Michigan may be curtailed. The Missile B program, in which your corporation, Chrysler, is interested, could be in jeopardy."

Congressman Ford told Edwards: "I hope this won't embarrass you. I hope and trust it will not embarrass your corporation in its bona fide effort to compete in competitive bidding for defense contracts, but I want you to know that the House Republicans in Michigan are not going to be blackmailed by this kind of an approach from the Department of Defense."

DIRECT PRESSURE is often not enough. Sometimes, the Administration will "take its case to the people." Prior to the Senate vote on medicare, a host of Administration officials fanned out across the country—at taxpayers' expense—to plug for medicare.

Less than a year ago, the President himself staged a series of White House Regional Conferences to put forward the Administration program. With a whole battalion of underlings, Cabinet-level on down, John Kennedy toured the country to sell his legislative proposals.

Representative Bob Wilson, chairman of the House GOP Campaign Committee, demanded last fall a ruling from the Government Accounting Office as to whether or not these conferences could be legitimately charged to the taxpayers.

He got no response to that question or to his request for a cost estimate on the conferences. In April, the 11 Republican members of the House Government Operations Committee invoked the US Code to force the Administration to produce the figures. That last request has also been ignored.

All of which brings to mind the words of Iowa Senator Jack Miller:

"I find, quite often, that the general public does not have a correct concept of the lobbying process in Congress. The public seems to think that the lobbying groups are confined to the AFL-CIO, the Farm Bureau, the American Legion, the national headquarters of various trade groups and other organizations."

"I think it should be made very clear that the most powerful lobbying group is the White House, which has almost unlimited resources at its disposal to try to affect legislation by having it either passed or defeated."

Reprints of this article are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by section number and date of issue.

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Section Six
September 22, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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Reader Learns the Truth

About Something-for-Nothing Candidates

By MRS. H. PETER DRESSER

UNTIL I BEGAN reading HUMAN EVENTS, I thought that candidates for Congress won elections by promising something for nothing.

I thought the difference between a conservative and a liberal was that the liberal really intended to get something for nothing for his supporters when he got down to Washington; whereas the conservative, though he made the same kind of promises, did not intend to keep them. To win, he had to fool the voters, but he knew that fulfillment of the promises would be bad for the country. Therefore, his hope was that some way could be found to keep his promised something-for-nothing legislation from coming to a vote. If a roll call can be prevented, he has an alibi to give his constituents for the failure to "deliver the goods."

Reading HUMAN EVENTS, I have learned that there are many conservative congressional candidates who win elections by coming out clearly and unequivocally against bills intended solely to win the favor of people who think the government owes them a living. HUMAN EVENTS has taught me that there are candidates who get enthusiastic doorbell-ringing volunteers who want nothing from Washington except good government. These unselfish patriots want congressmen who will vote for the best interests of their country no matter how many blocs they offend.

The classic example is John Tower, the first Republican elected to the Senate from Texas, who told the voters: "If you want free Federal money, don't vote for me."

HUMAN EVENTS has quoted enough other conservative congressmen expressing the same thought to tell me that there are many who think and talk and vote as does John Tower.

My convictions have been strengthened by the index of rollcalls prepared annually by ACA (Americans for Constitutional Action). The ACA ratings, so often quoted in HUMAN EVENTS, prove that there are congressmen who are proud of their votes against extravagant spending; they vote even against programs demanded by blocs of voters in their own districts. The number of congressmen getting a high ACA rating is increasing each year as voters find out who are the statesmen and who are the demagogues.

The demagogues are the ones who want to dip into the US Treasury to buy the votes they need to stay in Washington.

MOST SURPRISING of all—something I might not have become aware of at all except for my reading of HUMAN EVENTS—I have learned that many of the liberals, rather than the conservatives, are the hypocrites and the liars.

In today's conservative atmosphere, there are many liberals who, when talking to their constituents, claim to be against big expenditures but when they get back in Washington, they vote liberal, hoping their constituents won't find out what they are doing. They vote liberal to please the Administration in hopes either of getting something for themselves personally or of pleasing the ever-wanting minorities who judge a candidate by a criterion of 100 per cent personal selfishness: Does he get them subsidies, benefits or advantages?

To me there has been no greater thrill than the discovery that there are large areas of America where the people cast their ballots in favor of frugality and integrity and against moral corruption. I now have confidence in the American people. I have hope for the future. For this faith, I am grateful to HUMAN EVENTS.

Mrs. H. Peter Dresser of Stowe, Vermont, won applause from the women attending the July HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference when she told them she had decided upon the Christmas present she wanted from her husband: attendance at the January, 1963, Conference. Her husband immediately agreed! Mrs. Dresser is a member of the Vermont State Republican Finance Committee and is on the Vermont State Young Republican Executive Committee. Her husband, who attended the Wharton Graduate School of Finance of the University of Pennsyvania after getting his bachelor's degree from Hobart College, is manager of the real estate department of the Stowe Agency, Inc. He is a town officer as well as chairman of the town's Republican Committee. The Dressers have a 6-year-old daughter and a 2½-year-old son.

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More Letters from HUMAN EVENTS Readers

Print on Newsprint

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—My vote, you will note, is for No. 1—change the format to magazine style to save HUMAN EVENTS.

Why not go to offset on a good white paper stock; or even letterpress on a good quality of newsprint? Either would be less expensive than your present format. You are making the same mistake I made in publishing a weekly newspaper that was forced out of business by a daily monopoly because its hundreds against millions were not enough. Its costs could have been cut appreciably had it been printed on newsprint instead of an excellent white stock with letterpress. By all means go after advertising, especially the big ones who have been advertising in papers that oppose private enterprise.

—Beatrice Parsons.

"I Prefer the Larger Coverage"

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—I prefer the larger coverage (lack of information is the cause of our troubles). I hope this will still permit individual articles to be had in reprints.

—W. H. Korber.

"Greater Circulation at More Reasonable Price"

MARION, IND.—I prefer HUMAN EVENTS just as it is—easy to share, clear and accurate, attractive format just the right size for students. However, in this financial crisis, I believe magazine style would provide greater circulation at more reasonable price. Thanks for HUMAN EVENTS.

—Laura S. Emerson.

Helped His Son in High School

MASPETH, N. Y.—Whatever steps are necessary should be taken to preserve HUMAN EVENTS. This is the finest publication I have ever read. In addition, I have made it available to as many people as possible, and all of them are very impressed with it. I am certain that this distribution has been responsible for increasing the circulation, at least in part. Among those very definitely influenced by this publication are my son, who starts at Yale University this September, and my daughter, who is a junior in high school. Incidentally, it might be interesting to you to know that HUMAN EVENTS was used as a source of information in my son's senior year in high school, presenting a conservative point of view before the Foreign Policy Association of his high school. The arguments he was able to present were extremely effective and may have influenced some to reconsider the philosophy which they have embraced.

—J. J. McGonagle.

"Only Source of Unvarnished Truth"

CHARLESTON, W.VA.—HUMAN EVENTS is the only source of unvarnished truth. HUMAN EVENTS must be kept going.

—F. Q. Brown.

The "Four Vital Questions" asked readers to choose from four choices:

1. Changing the HUMAN EVENTS format to magazine-style, enabling it to carry advertising and to be sold on newsstands. (Reprints of popular articles would still be available, printed exactly like present-sized reprints.)
2. The present 16 to 20 pages of HUMAN EVENTS, published in the present format but increasing subscription price sufficiently for HUMAN EVENTS to become self-sustaining.
3. Continuing 16 to 20 pages in the present format at the present price, making up the deficit with an annual drive for $150,000 to $200,000.

4a. Cut back to eight pages.

4b. Print only the four-page news section. Omit the rest.

Says Advertising Would Help

MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.—I vote for No. 1 because I shall be retired in a year or two and might find the subscription price of HUMAN EVENTS formidable. I would consider it economically good business to alleviate the problem with advertising revenue. This is a reluctant concession because I like the form in which HUMAN EVENTS is now issued. It is easy to tuck in my bag and read whenever a few minutes are free.

—Mrs. D. P. Limber.

"I Like the Loose Leaves"

ANDERSON, IND.—I find I read HUMAN EVENTS while my magazines either go unread or perhaps I read one or two articles. I like the loose leaves which I can mail to friends who may be interested in the subject dealt with—so I much prefer its present style. I have sent several five-week subscriptions and only one man (a dentist) said there was too much to read.

—Mrs. Charles S. Nuckols.

For Greater Impact

SEATTLE, WASH.—From a great personal preference for *quality* in any production and the respect and confidence which that brings, I would be sorry to see HUMAN EVENTS appear in a less attractive form than at present, yet I think that that is, in this case, an impracticable and expendable prejudice. After all, what HUMAN EVENTS needs above everything else is circulation, reader interest, and all the material it can project in support of the cause to which it is dedicated. If produced with restraints and taste, even in the form of *The American Weekly*, I believe it would lose little in quality in comparison to what it would gain in economy, circulation and extent of influence.

—Miss Katherine Wilson.

Time to Read Only Four Pages

ATHERTON, CALIF.—I seldom find time to read more than the four-page news section. I believe the largest possible circulation is the major objective.

—Paul K. Churchill.

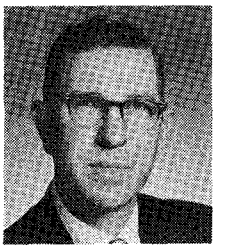
No. 1 Is Best

WEYANOKE, LA.—I think your No. 1 proposition is best provided ads do not dictate your policy. I shall subscribe to HUMAN EVENTS no matter what proposition you follow as long as you "put it out" as you are now doing.

—E. M. Percy.

Revert to Four Pages

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—I have stated before, and repeat now, that your message would be more effective if you would: (1) revert to a four-page weekly, and (2) print a monthly "magazine" containing articles other than "current events."



—G. Lloyd Cowan, III.

Gift Subscription Leads to Action

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The greatest advantage in my mind to your changing to a magazine-type format is the greater distribution. I heard of HUMAN EVENTS in casual conversation with a friend after the 1960 Presidential election—about a month after it was over. He extolled your publication highly, but we did not discuss subscription prices, or where to write. As I recall, a few months later a circular advertisement came from you people in my mail, which, because of that earlier, casual conversation, heightened my interest in your advertisement and caused me to enter my subscription more eagerly. Since that time, I have sent perhaps 10 or 12 gift subscriptions of the $1 variety to friends, some of which, I know, have been continued—some of them, in turn, leading to other gift subscriptions. Two of these subscribers, in fact, attended your recent HUMAN EVENTS Conference in Washington.

—Ben S. Fretz.

Extra Issues "Gobbled Up" Fast

SPOKANE, WASH.—I think your plan No. 1 is an excellent one and though we aren't people of any great means I'm grateful we're able to help in this effort. We well know if we fail in this battle none of us is going to have anything. I try to give articles wide circulation. At this very moment I have a large box of back and current issues that are going to a beauty shop. I took a few about a month ago and they were "gobbled up" so fast the operator didn't have a chance to read them herself. They are going to replace some of the usual movie-magazine trivia.

—Mrs. Mary E. Rogers.

"Don't Go Out of Business"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Just don't go out of business now when we need you the most.

—Bruce Devere.

Business Sould Be Self-Sustaining

HOUSTON, TEXAS—The newsstand idea appeals to me because it would put news of HUMAN EVENTS before more people who otherwise may not know of its existence. Also, I believe in any business being self-sustaining.

—Olga M. Nyeum.

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"Valuable Information"

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.–We (my husband and I) like HUMAN EVENTS as it is. We would not like to see it cut back to four or eight pages just because busy executives (and perhaps others) do not have *time* to read it *all*. Each may still read the news section only, if he prefers–but the other sections do furnish valuable ammunition for students, housewives, *etc.*, who are looking for more background material. We are a family of limited means and are dropping subscriptions to other "interesting and entertaining" publications in order to continue our subscription to HUMAN EVENTS, which we feel we *cannot afford to miss* in these crucial times. We have also sent quite a number of trial subscriptions to our friends, hoping to interest them in becoming regular subscribers.

–Mrs. W. W. Trego.

Sustaining Fund–Good Idea

STAMFORD, CONN.–Two years ago, I was introduced to HUMAN EVENTS. Almost immediately, I entered my own subscription. When I read of your financial woes in a recent issue, I became a little worried. A week without HUMAN EVENTS is a very cold thought. Although I am struggling myself, I feel the desire to contribute a small amount to your new Sustaining Fund. This Sustaining Fund is an excellent idea and I feel that we subscribers want to, and will, keep it going.

–Robert R. Searles.

To Raise Price–"Catastrophic"

LOUISVILLE, KY.–To raise your price, I think, would be catastrophic. To print fewer pages would only defeat the purpose for which you are publishing. So *it* looks as though the magazine format is the only answer. Of course, if you do go to this style, I certainly hope you don't discontinue any part of the present setup. Print more articles by Victor Riesel, Westbrook Pegler, Paul Harvey, *etc.*

–George William Leahy, Jr.

Enough Profit for Growth

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.–It would seem that in accordance with the principles of free enterprise HUMAN EVENTS must do whatever is necessary to stay in existence with enough profit to allow for growth. The change to magazine format with advertising seems the best answer. To reduce your coverage would certainly be a big step backward.

–Mrs. Patricia Van Camp.

"The Important Thing Is to Keep It Going"

WHITTIER, CALIF.–A distinct advantage of the current format is availability by sections for additional distribution. This may be offset by becoming more available on newsstands. The important thing is to keep it going and the magazine seems the practical way. Am surely limited as to extent of contributions. Protested the postal change to my senators–asked for a 7c stamp instead.

–Donald J. Spragg.

Delighted with No. 1

ATLANTA, GA.–I am delighted with your first proposal to change the format of HUMAN EVENTS to magazine style so it can carry advertisements and be sold on newsstands. I consider that it would be a great advantage to you to utilize advertising to help pay the cost of publication. The best interest of the United States would be served by a much wider circulation of HUMAN EVENTS. The facts and ideas you set forth are already known to well-informed, ardent and dedicated Republicans and to patriotic conservatives–Democrats and Republicans alike. What is needed, in my opinion, is a much broader base of readers among the general public. This can only be done in the long run by keeping the price of subscriptions as low as it is now and, I hope, even lower. Your proposal to have single copies on sale in newsstands will do much to acquaint the general public with the absorbing interest of your publication.

–Colonel Clifford Cabell Early.

Favors a New Format

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.–It is difficult to choose one method of procedure to the exclusion of all others. I am in favor of changing the format of HUMAN EVENTS to the more conventional size of *Parade, etc.* I also believe that HUMAN EVENTS should include advertising and be sold on newsstands. It is my recommendation that the front page of HUMAN EVENTS be used for cartoons, synopses and brief thumbnail sketches of leading articles appearing on inside pages.

–J. H. Van Eenenaam.

No. 1–"The Only Solution"

PHOENIX, ARIZ.–No. 1 seems to be the only solution to the problem since: (1) HUMAN EVENTS cannot operate in the red; (2) to raise the price would eliminate readers; (3) to cut down on information would not give readers all that is required; (4) fund-raising takes valuable time needed for the vitally important research on issues and distribution of same; (5) asking for money constantly is disturbing to readers.

–Major and Mrs. Henry H. Miller.

"Tremendous Help"

HAMMOND, IND.–HUMAN EVENTS has been of tremendous help to me in understanding the forces that contribute to the good or bad of our economy and also in telling me how to alert others within my reach to the lurking dangers. Also, in contacting our legislators and giving my views on this or that bill –being able to talk more intelligently with the help of HUMAN EVENTS articles. I think the service is a must with thinking Americans, and I intend to continue with it as long as I have my faculties.

–Junius C. Milliken.

Will Advertising Influence Policy?

VAN WERT, OHIO–Proposal No. 1 seems to be a practical approach to HUMAN EVENTS' problem. However, I believe it should be clear that in no way will advertising customers be allowed to dictate or influence basic editorial policies. Particularly, this proposal would afford a larger circulation, which would be excellent in my opinion.

–James P. Williams.

Like Jeremiah–A Voice in the Wilderness

WEST PARIS, MAINE–I like HUMAN EVENTS in the form it is now and would rather see it continued this way. On the other hand, if more people would be able to read it because of a magazine-style format, perhaps this would be a better way to print it. Would it be feasible to have the magazine form for sale on newsstands–and keep the present format for your present subscribers? At any rate, your publication is tops with me. I often use it in the pulpit to awaken the people to the dangers that exist within our boundaries. I have compared HUMAN EVENTS in some of my sermons to Jeremiah, the "weeping prophet," in that you are like a voice crying in the wilderness for restoration of the heritage of our nation. With enough of these voices crying out against the dangers that are creeping over us, perhaps the public at large will be shaken out of its apathy.

–The Rev. Ronald C. Surels.

"More Power to You"

LaCROSSE, WIS.–I believe the first proposal to be the best. I am just a housewife. My husband is retired and we are dependent on our social security checks plus two small pensions. Therefore, our income is far from large. However, I intend to remain a HUMAN EVENTS subscriber just as long as possible and will be shortly renewing my subscription. I think HUMAN EVENTS is indispensable to America and read my copy of it from beginning to end–and just as soon as I get it. More power to you.

–Mrs. C. J. McKillip.

"A Couple of Dollars Increase"

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.–I find that HUMAN EVENTS and *Kiplinger's* are the only two things I read through consistently. I like the present format because I can stick a part in my pocket to show to someone or to lend out–without tying up the whole thing. A couple of dollars' increase in price should not make too much difference to your subscribers. Everything else is going up every time we turn around, and nobody complains much.

–H. B. Lyon.

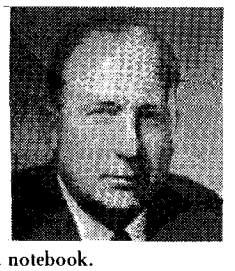
Don't Delete Voting Records

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.–Whatever you do, *do not* delete information on voting records, *etc.* This is the factual information we need.

–Mrs. E. H. McLaughlin, Jr.

Two Types?

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.–Would it be possible to have two classes of subscribers? Those who only want the news section and then again those who want the news section and your other specialized reports? Also, should you continue as you are, it would be mighty fine if you could have the sheets punched on the left-hand side, three holes, for binding in a notebook.



–Allen Harris, Jr.

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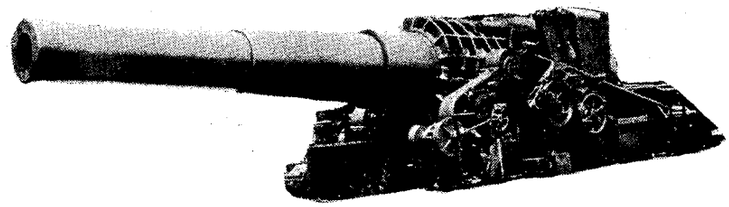
POLITICAL FIREPOWER

An Arsenal of Facts and Ideas to Guide You in HUMAN EVENTS Special Supplements



Each Supplement is 16 pages, with pages just twice the size of a HUMAN EVENTS page. Each Supplement contains approximately 20,000 words and is an ARSENAL OF FACTS.

SEND SUPPLEMENTS TO LIBERALS —
Some will be converted.

SEND SUPPLEMENTS TO CONSERVATIVES —
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